IMPE'RFORABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, French; *imperialis*, Latin.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned in the West;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the *imperial* vot'ress passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against th' *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

You that are a sov'reign prince, allay
Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the setter'd slave to free,
These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden's Æn.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *n. s.* [from *imperial*.] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a slight unto the Venetians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*imperieux*, French; *imperiosus*, Latin.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenser.*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Not th' *imperious* show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against th' assaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what disorder hasty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea-shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious*.] With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so *imperiously? Shak. H.* VI.

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one. *South.*

The sage, transported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiously thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth's Dispens.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *imperious*.]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperissable*, French; *in* and *perisso*.] Not to be destroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

IMPE'RSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, French; *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the persons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *impersonal*.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet be the delivering his own soul, if he cannot benefit other mens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*impertinence*, French; from *imper-*
IMPE'RTINENCY. } *tinent*.]

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some tho' they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bac.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reason and madness! *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind. *Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness. *Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Foolish; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT. *n. s.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent*.]

1. Without relation to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as prepostrously, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The blessedest of mortals, now the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Howel.*

Why will any man be so *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addis.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*impervius*, Latin.]

1. Unpassable; impenetrable.

We may thence discern of how close a texture glass is, since so very thin a film proved so *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to free itself. *Boyle.*

Lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the solid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

A great many vesicls are, in this state, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *impervious*.] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRA'NSIBILITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *impertransibility* of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPETI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, French.] Possible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To I'MPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Latin.] To obtain by intreaty. *Dict.*

I'MPETRATION. *n. s.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood, which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cause of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *n. s.* [*impetuosité*, French, from *impetuous*.]

1. Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and *impetuosity*. *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and act with the utmost *impetuosity*. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed,
From the low earth tore some polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous*.] Violently; vehemently.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuously* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting surface hides. *Addison.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *impetuous*.] Violence; fury.

I wish all words of this sort might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and *impetuousness*, so they might in transientness. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent 'till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce*.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast;
For never felt his *impierceable* breast
So wond'rous force from hand of living wight. *Fa. Queen.*

IMPI'ETY. *n. s.* [*impieté*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jeptha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter. *Shak. H.* VI.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. In this sense it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited. *Shakesp. Hen.* V.

Can Juno such *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire. *Swift's Examiner.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *impignorate*.] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville's Scep.*

The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

To IMPINGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Cease then this *impious* rage, *Milton.*
Ye gods, destroy that *impious* sex. *Waller.*

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his stepdame's bed with *impious* lust. *Dryden.*

When no female arts his mind could move,
She turn'd to furious hate her *impious* love. *Dryden.*

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art.
They, *impious*, dar'd to prey *Tickel.*
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several *impious* absurdities followed, terminating in absolute infidelity. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious*.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiously* divides
His hero and his gods to different sides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *implacable*.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. *Addison.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable*.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and disinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once used by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatness to disown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to insert; to place; to engraft; to settle; to set; to sow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be. *Sidney.*

See, Father! what first fruits on earth are sprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

No need of publick sanctions this to bind,
Which nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outside of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God, having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant*.] The act of setting or planting.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plausible*.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political school-boys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. *Hooker.*

2. Tool; instrument of manufacture.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the house where they find employment. *Broome.*

3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMPLE'X. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.

Every poem is either simple or *implex*: it is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To I'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, from *implicate*.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzl'd hair *implicit*. *Thomson.*

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our express requests are not granted, but the *implicit* desires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

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